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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/531,767	11/04/2005	Eva-Maria Dusterhoff	0470-051057	2042
28289	7590	02/23/2009	EXAMINER	
THE WEBB LAW FIRM, P.C. 700 KOPPERS BUILDING 436 SEVENTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH, PA 15219			HANRAHAN, JOSEPH M.J.	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER			
1794				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/531,767	Applicant(s) DUSTERHOFT ET AL.
	Examiner JOSEPH M.J. HANRAHAN	Art Unit 1794

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 17-31 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 17-31 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/3/06. 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The minimum diameter of the hydrophilic core and lipophilic layers taken together would not fall within the range of 60-300 micrometers. A cross section of a fully encapsulated core would only be 50 micrometers (30+10+10=50)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. **Claims 17-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Livermore (WO 98/32336) in view of Kringelum (WO 99/08553).**

5. Livermore teaches a granule with an alpha amylase core having a diameter of at least 5 microns (Pg. 7, line 36 - Pg. 8, Line 8). It also teaches encapsulating the enzyme with at least 50 wt.% triglyceride fat having a slip melting point of at least 30 °C (Pg. 5, Line 31-36; Pg. 7, Line 36 –Pg. 8, Line 8; Note: the animal fat that is disclosed would include triglyceride fat and Example 1 discloses that the enzyme is encapsulated with fat only). Livermore also teaches combining the encapsulated enzyme with flour (Pg. 4, Line 26) and salts (Pg. 3, Lines 30-31).

6. Livermore does not teach granules in the size ranges as in Claims 17, 23, and 27, that the encapsulating layer contains at least 1% of a release agent selected from the group of monoglycerides , diglycerides, diacetyl tartaric acid ester of mono- and/or

diglyceride, stearyl-lactylates and combinations thereof, or the use of a triglyceride fat with the claimed N-profile as in Claim 26.

7. Kringelum teaches an encapsulated bread additive with a diameter of 300 micrometers (Pg. 18, Line 16-18); a lipophilic layer encapsulating the core comprising monoglycerides , diglycerides, triglycerides, and diacetyl tartaric acid esters of mono- and/or diglyceride (Pg. 12, Lines 10-20).

8. It would have been obvious to a person skilled in the art at the time of invention to have combined the teachings of Kringelum with the teachings of Livermore to arrive at the claimed invention. The motivation to do so would have been to create a dough improver with desired characteristics in which the functional additive has an effect that is delayed until the desired part of the mixing and baking process (Livermore Pg. 2, Lines 4-25).

9. Regarding Claims 17, 20-22, and 24- 26, the release agents listed in claim 17 are fats or fat derivatives and would have, along with the triglyceride fat, been selected by the skilled artisan to determine the appropriate fat characteristics (Livermore Pg. 6, Lines 5-9). The release agents listed therein are emulsifiers. The use of emulsifiers as part of an encapsulating matrix in bread dough improvers is known in the art (See above and Livermore, Pg. 5, Line 29). Furthermore, Livermore contemplates the use of "attritional agents" which, the examiner equates with a release agent (Pg. 6, Line 30).

10. Regarding Claim 28, it would have been obvious to prepare dough with the bread improver of Livermore and Kringelum because that is an inherent use of a bread

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improver. Furthermore, the addition of a bread improver is disclosed in both Livermore and Kringelum (Livermore Pg. 5, Lines 1-3; Kringelum Example 2).

11. Regarding Claim 29, it would have been obvious to use the bread improver of Livermore and Kringelum in a dough in the range of 0.01 and 5 wt %. Livermore teaches that bread improvers are typically added in the range of 0.25 and 5 wt % (Pg. 1, Line 21).

12. Regarding Claims 30 and 31, the methods disclosed therein are known in the art and it would have been obvious to use them with the claimed invention (Livermore 20-26).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JOSEPH M.J. HANRAHAN whose telephone number is (571) 270-7060. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 10:00-6:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Sample can be reached on the telephone at 571-272-1376. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/David R. Sample/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1794

/JOSEPH M.J. HANRAHAN/
Examiner, Art Unit 1794